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NOTES OF CASES.

Indemnity Insurance against Accident as Including Disease.—An indemnity insurance policy insured an employer against loss from liability for damages for bodily injuries or death accidentally suffered by any employee while on duty. While the policy was in force, an employee engaged as a hostler in a livery stable had the care of horses which were afterwards found to have been suffering from glanders. Such employee was directed to assist in cleaning the stables. No notice was given to him that the horses suffered, or had suffered, from glanders. The employee contracted the disease and obtained a judgment against his employer for the resulting injuries. His employer then sued the indemnity company on the policy. The principal question was whether the amount which the employer was compelled to pay was for damages on account of bodily injuries accidentally suffered within the policy. In *H. P. Hood & Sons v. Maryland Casualty Co.*, 92 *Northeastern Reporter*, 329, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts holds that it was clear that the infection which caused the disease from which the employee suffered was due to accident within the policy. It was in the nature of an accident that he was set to work in cleaning the stables after the horses had glanders, and it was in the nature of an accident that he became infected with the disease.

District of Columbia a "State" within Meaning of Automobile Law.—Justice E. F. Thompson, of Alexandria county, Va., decided October 18th that the provision of the Virginia law permitting motorists from other States to use the highways of that State for two periods of seven days each in the year, without taking out a Virginia license, applied to the District of Columbia.

Judgment against Bankrupt for Malicious Injury Not Discharged.—A school teacher was adjudged a bankrupt, and before she was discharged the sheriff took her into custody on execution under a judgment against her before her voluntary petition in bankruptcy was filed. On her petition for habeas corpus, she was temporarily released from custody pending her application for discharge in bankruptcy. The discharge in bankruptcy was granted and the court, on considering her petition for writ of habeas corpus, discharged her from the custody of the sheriff. The Circuit Court of Appeals in *Peters v. United States ex rel. Kelley*, 177 *Federal Reporter*, 885, reverses the judgment and holds that the judgment against the bankrupt, having been rendered on a declaration containing a count for trespass, alleging that she overstepped her authority as a school teacher in administering corporal punishment, it would be assumed, under the full faith and credit clause of the federal Constitution, that